program which had won for the Bolshevists their success in Russia. The organization of the Kuomintang was made to conform in large degree to that of the Russian Communist Party. Sun Yat-sen *(a la Lenin}* was canonized as the national hero and weekly memorial services before his picture were encouraged. He left behind him a last will and testament directed to the nation and several books outlining his program. These were now adopted as infallible guides for the party and the nation. The will was regularly read in public with great solemnity, and one of the books, the *San Min Chu I,* or the Three People's Principles, became the party's manual. These three principles —government by the people and for the people, a sufficient livelihood for all, and freedom from the control of foreign nations—were broadcasted as popular slogans. Propaganda was highly developed and very skillfully employed. The attempt was made to adapt Communism to Chinese conditions. Unions of laborers and peasants were organized against the propertied classes. Since the industrialization of China had not proceeded very far and the *bourgeosie*—in the Marxian sense of that term—was not prominent, agitation was directed in large part against the "capitalistic" and "imperialistic" powers of the Occident. Moreover, Sun Yat-sen had come to oppose Russian Communism and had rejected the orthodox Marxian theory of the class war. The Kuomintang had more than one element and more than a single attitude toward the method and goal of revolution. In a military academy at Whampoa, near Canton, officers for the army were trained both in military tactics and in the party program.

In the summer of 1926 the armies of the Kuomintang—or

Nationalist Party, as the title is often loosely translated—began a northward advance. Their young general, Chiang Kai-shek (or Chiang Chieh-shih), proved an able leader, and unusually effective propaganda helped to smooth their way. Here at last seemed to be salvation from the interminable civil wars, the heartless selfishness of the militarists, and the economic distress of the past few years. Little well-organized opposition existed short of the North. The progress of the Nationalist armies was almost an uninterrupted triumph. By the early spring of 1927 the Yangtze had been reached, Wu P'ei-fu and the general in command in the Shanghai area (Sun Ch'iian-fang) had been eliminated, and such